The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 27, 1822. NUMBER 39.

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CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Wallace's Address to his Troops.

Scots! whom Albin's cause espouse,
Whom her wrongs to vengeance rouse,
Weave a garland for your brows—
Fight for Liberty!

Let the coward homeward fly!
Let the doating lover sigh!
Scotland's sons shall never die
In base Slavery.

Make the dread usurper yield!,
Sword and dagger, spear and shield,
Ere you leave the embattled field,
Let them prove your might.

Now behold the tyrant near!
Highland breasts disdain to fear—
Soon you'll see proud Edward's bier—
Soon his course he'll run.

Virtue, liberty and love
From your chief, who reigns above,
Shall descend—then worthy prove
Of your leader's name.

Then shall noble Bruce ascend
Scotland's throne, which you defend—
All in him will find a friend,
In the road to fame. T.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

ACROSTICS.

Hark! from yon cave sweet accents rise to heaven;
Each morn sheds tributes, praises close each even;
Robust was once the frame you now behold:
Mirth had glow'd there—now other scenes unfold;
In age retired, the world he leaves behind,
To seek his God—who's merciful and kind.

THE SAME.

How can'st thou pass, in solitude, thy hours,
Engaged with nought but sorrowing all thy days?
"Remember, youth, thy inexperienced pow'rs—
"Mine is a life of prayer and of praise—
"I live retir'd—(yet happiness I share.)
"To seek that God, found only found by pray'r."

LEARNING.

Lo! what is that which all so much desire—
Except dull minds, whom genius can't inspire;
Attend me—'tis not the fopp'ries of the day,
Riches nor power—these soon may pass away—
No! far more glorious is the sought-for prize:
It is what fools, and none but they, despise—
Nature will answer those who ask to know.
Great as my theme is—to seek it let us go.
OCTAVIAN.

N. L. April 17th, 1822.

ON TIME.

Even while the careless disencumbered soul,
Sinks all dissolving into pleasure's dream,
Even then to Time's tremendous verge we roll,
With headlong haste along life's surgy stream.

Can gaiety the vanished years restore,
Or on the withering limbs fresh beauty shed,
Or soothe the sad inevitable hour,
Or cheer the dark, dark mansions of the dead?

Ah! Beauty's bloom avails not in the grave,
Youth's lofty mein, nor age's awful grace;
Moulder alike unknown the prince and slave,
Whelm'd in th' enormous wreck of human race.

The thought-fix'd portraiture, the breathing bust,
The arch with proud memorials arrayed,
The long-liv'd pyramid shall sink in dust,
To dumb oblivion's ever desert shade.

ENIGMA.

If I had never lived, the name
Of Franklin never had been known;
Nor trumpet-tongued, the voice of fame,
Proclaim'd the name of Washington.

Both Kings and Courtiers know me well—
I never quit the hero's side—
And tho' I ne'er with *lovers* dwell,
I'm always constant to the *bride*.

Wherever there is sickness, where
Distress of mind, and grief, and pain,
I'm e'er beheld most constant there,
For none than I has better claim.

Though oft in passion I have been,
I never was in anger seen,
My residence is not earth—
And none can tell my age or birth.

When God awoke from deepest night,
Old chaos with—let there be Light—
I sprang with life, in sight appear'd,
Ere chaos had the summons heard.

To even God himself was I
Unknown, but with Divinity;
Forever more 'tis mine to be
Rejoicing in felicity.

Ye who would know me, lift your eyes
And see me seated in the skies—
Or, where the vivid lightning glare,
Darting midway in the air. [*Boston Gaz.*

SPRING.

Like a maiden, shy and fearful,
Hidden now by turns, and seen,
Frowning now, and now more cheerful,
Spring, Creation's fickle queen!
Winter's wither'd clutches hold thee,
Doating on thy youthful charms,
Summer, longing to unfold thee,
Pulls thee to his ardent arms.

Moral and Religious.

The Duty of Man.—Man was made to perform an active part in the great drama of life; to encounter difficulties and discouragements, and to be resolute in his endeavours to conquer them. Life is too short, and time too valuable, to be spent in idle inactivity, or in wayward repinings against the dispensations of Providence. Emulation should excite our utmost endeavours to excel in whatever we undertake; prudence should direct our actions; religion should inspire our souls with fortitude and resignation; while patience should guide the reins, *to run the race which is set before us.* Then though we are disappointed of uninterrupted success, we cannot fail of self approbation; and having once obtained contentment, rest satisfied with either riches or poverty.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Union Station.—The intelligence from this Mission is brought down to the 26th Dec. in the Mission Register of the current month. The war between the Cherokees and Osages, continued to be an obstacle to the efforts of the Missionaries. The conflict is maintained with the usual Indian barbarity.

The health of the family is almost entirely confirmed. The Osages will send their children to the school, as soon as the war is over; they are evidently gratified by the proficiency of the few already under instruction. The Mission is supplied with mineral coal, from a place on Verdigris Creek, about fifteen miles distant. They have also secured a field of corn, which belonged to Mr. Revoir, so cruelly murdered by the Cherokees, which will probably produce them 400 bushels.

Harmony Station.—Dr. Belcher, under date of Dec. 21, writes: "From present appearances we have no doubt of obtaining as many of the Osage children for the school, as we shall be able to accommodate." Several of the tribe have offered their children, "expressing a wish that they might be taught to read, and to live like white people."

Mr. Chapman, of Union Station, has returned a second time to Harmony, for the purpose of having the assistance of Mr. Williams, United States' Interpreter, in acquiring a knowledge of the Osage language. The brethren, Pixley and Requa, are also studying it. They have finished a Dictionary, and the most important parts of a Grammar. They are now attending to the construction of sentences. Mr. C. referring to the existing war, says: "we cannot be of use to the tribe in such a state of things." It is certainly very desirable, if practicable, that the government of the United States should interfere, and put a stop to those sanguinary contests that are not only operating to the defeat of the best designs of benevolence, but to the utter destruction of the Indian tribes.

Mr. Chapman's health continued very feeble, at the last dates, Dec. 28, and it was apprehended that attention to his health, would require a suspension of his labors for a time, and also a journey.

Tuscarora Mission.—On the first Sabbath in February, four young men of the tribe, were admitted to the church. Three of them were baptized, and two of them married. They are the first in the nation for intelligence, industry and influence.—An offending sister has also been restored, giving satisfactory tokens of great self-abhorrence and contrition. Another young man has died, who would have been admitted to the church at the same time, had he lived. There was "good reason to believe that he was prepared to be forever with the Lord." Beside these, several others manifest more or less anxiety about their salvation. Some of them appear to be determined to seek the Lord. "The Spirit of God is still working among the people." The school is increasingly prosperous.—From the whole of Mr. Crane's account, we gather that a pious and affectionate disposition prevails among the Indians; that they are not admitted to the church without repeated examinations and full trial; and that the Christian Indians are improving in knowledge and practice.

[A correspondent has furnished us with the following Dialogue between a Missionary and Savage, which he says was copied from a book in his possession relating to the conversion of the Aborigines. As we have heard the same ideas advanced before by persons professing christianity, there may be some who will question its authenticity—and not being acquainted with the facts, we shall leave it entirely to the writer to substantiate the correctness of his statement.]

The Christian, the Devil, and a Savage.

CHRISTIAN—I found it was not so easy to imprint right notions in his mind about the devil, as it was about the being of a God; nature assisted all my arguments to evidence to him even the necessity of a great first cause, and overruling governing power, a secret directing providence, and of the equity and justice of paying homage to him that made us; but there appeared nothing of this kind in the notion of an evil spirit; of his origin, his being, his nature, and above all, of his inclination to do evil, and to draw us in to do so too; and the poor creature puzzled me once in such a manner, by a question merely natural and innocent, that I scarce knew what to say to him.—I had been talking a great deal to him of the power of God, his omnipotence, his aversion to sin, his being a consuming fire to the workers of iniquity; how, as he had made us all, he could destroy us and all the world in a moment; and he listened with great seriousness to me all the while.—After this, I had been telling him how the Devil was God's enemy in the hearts of men, and used all his malice and skill to defeat the good designs of providence, and to ruin the kingdom of Christ in the world.

SAVAGE—"*Well, but you say God is so strong, so great; is he not much strong, much might as the Devil?*"

CHRISTIAN—"Yes, yes, God is Stronger than the devil; God is above the devil, and therefore we pray to God to trample him down under our feet, and enable us to resist his temptations, and quench his fiery darts."

SAVAGE—*But, if God much stronger, much might as the devil, why God no kill the devil, so make him no more wicked?*

CHRISTIAN—I was strangely surprized at this question; and, after all, though I was now an old man, yet I was but a young doctor, and ill qualified for a casuist or a solver of difficulties; and, at first I could not tell what to say; so I pretended not to hear him, and asked him what he said; but he was too earnest for an answer to forget his question, so that he repeated it in the very same broken words as above. By this time I had recovered myself a little, and I said—God will at last punish him severely—he is reserved for the judgment, and is to be sent into the bottomless pit, to dwell with everlasting fire. This did not satisfy the SAVAGE; but he returned upon me, repeating my words—"*Reserve at last*"

SAVAGE—*Me no understand; but why not kill the devil now, not kill great age?*

CHRISTIAN—You may as well ask me why God does not kill you and me, when we do wicked things here that offends him? We are preserved to repent and be pardoned. He mused some time on this.

SAVAGE—*Well, well, that well, so you, I, devil, all wicked, all preserve, repent,* GOD PARDON ALL.*

CHRISTIAN—Here I was run down again by him to the last degree, and therefore diverted the discourse by rising up hastily, as upon some sudden occasion, and going out. A MISSIONARY.

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* "He enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE MISCELLANIST—No. 5.

(Concluded.)

Third.—The vicissitudes of the seasons arise from the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit.

In consequence of this inclination the ecliptic or sun's apparent path and the celestial equator, form an angle of 23°, 28′, and as the sun seemingly performs a complete revolution round the ecliptic in the course of a year, his declination, or distance north or south from the equator is continually changing. Thus after leaving the vernal equinox (or where the ecliptic cuts the equator in Aries) his declination increases until he arrives at the tropic of cancer, thence to the autumnal equinox (or where the ecliptic cuts the equator in Libra) it diminishes until it entirely disappears. From Libra to the tropic of Capricorn, the declination is south, and increasing, from Capricorn it decreases until it arrives at Aries or the vernal equinox.

Hence in the latitude of Philadelphia, which is about 39°, 45′, where the celestial sphere is oblique, the sun, on the 21st of June, when in the beginning of Cancer is within 16° 17′ of the zenith of that place, but when he enters Capricorn on the 22d of December, his distance from the zenith is 63° 13′; the angle therefore formed by the inclination of the solar rays to the plane of the horizon is greater by 46° 56′ in summer than in winter. Now the intensity of the sun's heat is in proportion to the number of his rays which falls on any given space or plane, and as they proceed in parallel lines, the quantity of rays incident on this plane, will depend on its inclination to them.—Our horizon may therefore be considered as a given plane, and the force with which the sun's rays fall upon it or the portion of heat which it receives from the sun is greater or less, according as he is nearer to or more remote from our zenith.

The sun is on the equator in March and September, his declination is then at a mean between the two extremes of north and south, we then commonly enjoy a temperature of air between the two extremes of heat in summer and cold in winter.

The different degrees of heat in summer and winter, also arise in part, from the unequal time which the sun continues above the horizon. For the nearer the sun is to the zenith the longer are the days and the shorter are the nights, in consequence of which, the earth absorbs more heat during the day than it evolves during the night, so that the quantity of heat on the surface of the earth, by their diurnal absorptions continues to increase as the summer advances,—And it is not generally until the days have considerably diminished that the earth evolves the greatest quantities of heat: we then experience the most sultry weather in the whole season—This commonly happens about the beginning of September.

On the contrary when the nights are longer than the days the earth evolves more caloric (or heat) during the night than it imbibes during the day, consequently as the nights increase and the season advances the cold becomes more and more intense.

Thus it appears that the seasons change with the declination of the sun and his distance from the zenith of that place at which those changes occur, and that their periodical returns depend on the annual or periodical return of the sun to those parts of the ecliptic at which the seasons commence, and as it has been shown that the declination of the sun north and south from the equator arises from the inclination of the earth's axis, it follows that the changes of the seasons arise from the same cause.

ERRATA.—In No. 3 of the Miscellanist, line 5th from top "*has went,*" instead of "*has gone,*"—line sixth from the bottom "*early career*" instead of "*earthly career.*"

THE IDLE MAN.

The fifth number of the IDLE MAN, consists of a story entitled *Thornton*, seldom surpassed by any work of transatlantic origin, for its descriptive imagery. The incident narrated in the annexed extract, is conveyed with such ingenuousness, feeling and pathos, as to lead the mind instinctively to the grave of innocence, whose early fate forcibly warns the youthful maiden to beware of the arts and duplicity of the deceiver.

Young Thornton, the froward hero of the tale, on the night of leaving his father's house, in crossing a dreary and desolate country, comes suddenly upon a water fall, and a few buildings, half in ruins—

"He took his way toward the building. The path led him to the stream just above the fall. It lay still and glassy to the very edge of the precipice, down which it flung itself, roaring and foaming. The trees and bushes hung lightly over it, and the stars looked as thick in its depths, as in the sky above him. He was about resting himself, upon a stone; but turning, he saw it was a grave stone. "It is a holy thing," said he, "and I will rest myself elsewhere." He looked round,—there was not another grave in sight.—"What, all alone," said he, "no companions in death—though we hold not communion with each other in the grave, yet there is something awful in the thought of being laid in the ground away from all the living, and not even the dead by our side. But thou hast chosen thy habitation well, for this stream shall sing a holier and longer dirge by thee than ever went up from man; yet it shall one day be still, and its waters dried up; but the spirit that was in thee shall live with God."

He gains admittance into a hut near by, occupied by a lonely woman, who kindly gives him refreshments, and prepares for him a place of repose.

During the conversation, the following pathetic and interesting story is drawn from the old lady.

"Whose is that huge building to the left that creaks like a tavern sign?" asked Tom.

"It was his who would have made money out of moonshine. But he has gone before his works."

"And they did not bury him yonder to mock him, I trust."

"O, no," said the old woman, her lips trembling, and a flush crossing her face, "she that I laid there, had no scheme of grandeur; for Sally Wentworth was of a meek and simple heart."

"Forgive me," said Tom, "I should not have spoken of this, had I known how near it was to you."

"You have no forgiveness to ask of me," said the mother, "I am a lone woman, and there seldom passes here one who cares to be troubled with my griefs; and it is moisture to this dried heart to talk to one who can feel for my affections; for Sally was not only my child, but God has seldom blessed a mother with such a child. And when he took from me my husband, I hope I did not forget his goodness in what he left to me; yet he saw fit to call her too, and his will be done. If grief had not killed her, I could bear my lot better. But how could it be else when he that she loved was so cruelly taken from her?"

"She died of love, then?" said Tom.—"'Tis a death seldom met with, and bespeaks a rare mind."

"I know it," replied the mother. "True love is a peculiar and a holy thing; yet those are said to love who can lay one in the ground and look fondly on another.—O, I have seen it, and it has made me shudder when I have thought of those in the grave. Yes, and many too would scoff at them that were true to the dead; yet they would not, were it given them to know that the grief of such had that in it which is dearer and better than all their joy. My Sally knew it, and it has made her a spirit in heaven. I sit and think over all that happened, but there is not a soul on earth to whom I can tell it."

"If you could think me worthy of it," said Tom, "I would ask you to tell me her story."

"'Tis a sad one, but will not hold you long," said the mother; "for Sally's life was a short and simple one. She was to have been married to an industrious and kind hearted lad. They knew each other when quite children; and grew more and more into a love for each other as they grew in years. And if their attachment did not shew the breaks and passions of those which happen later, it was, I think, deeper seated in its quiet, and seemed to be a part of the existence of both of them. Could you have seen them, as I have, sitting on that very form where you now are, so gentle and happy in each other, you would not wonder that it wrings my heart, now they are both gone from me. But there was a snake crawling and shining in the grass. His eye fell before the pure eye of Sally, yet he could not give over. I dare not speak his name, lest I should curse him, and Sally forgave him, and prayed for his soul on her death bed. The Evil One was busy in his heart, and, being thwarted he attempted that by force, which he did not dare name to her. Though she was of a gentle make, there was no want of spirit in her, and the wretch liked to have fallen by her hand. 'Thank God,' she has said to me, 'that I did not take his life.'

"She came home shaking and pale with what had happened, and frighted at the danger she had escaped. Frank met her at the door, and asking her eagerly what was the matter, she hinted hastily, enough for him to guess the rest. He sprang from the door, with an oath—the first that I ever heard him utter. She called loudly after him, but he was out of sight in an instant. She looked the way he had gone, almost breathless. 'I spared him,' said she, at last, 'but he may not—he may not.' It was but a little while before Frank came home. He staggered into the house, and fell back into a chair. 'What have you done? Speak, tell me what you have done,' cried Sally, 'You have not, you have not murdered.' Frank grasped his throat to stop its beating. 'No, no,' said he, scarcely to be heard, 'I struck him but once, and he lay like a dead body before me; and I thought it was all over with him; but he presently opened his eyes upon me, and I dared not stay, for I felt the spirit of a murderer at my heart.' 'He looked, at the moment,' said the old woman, 'as if he had dropped the very knife from his hand.'

"And here," said she, "the storm began to gather fast and hard. The coward villain found means to raise suspicions against Frank, which threw him out of his employments. Yet so secret was he, as not to be suspected of the deed. The poor fellow wandered over these bare hills day after day, without knowing what to turn his hands to. In the midst of all this trouble, the wretch came to him, and begged forgiveness for his conduct to Sally. 'I can forgive you,' said Frank, 'but I do not like looking upon you.' 'That is not forgiveness,' said he, in a mournful and beseeching tone. 'I was a villain, for I would have done you an injury past remedy. And it was more than I deserved, that you should have spared my life when I was down. I have not had a quiet rest since that time, and never shall, if you don't suffer me to do something to make amends.' 'The best amends,' said Frank, 'will be a better life in you.' 'I know it,' he answered, 'and I hope it will be so, if remorse can give it. But you, too, must give me ease.—Though young, my allowance is large. Some evil mind has worked you mischief, I'm told, and you are poor. I do not ask you to take my money as your own—I have no right to. But do at least show me that you have so far forgiven me, as to suffer me to lend it you, and see you well established in your trade. It is the only atonement left me, and you will not cut me off from that.' Frank refused, and the villain begged like a slave. Frank began to think it was sinful pride, and he thought of Sally, and then he consented.—The money was lent, and as soon as Frank had laid it out in stock for trade, the note was put in suit, and he was stripped of all he had and thrown into goal. Frank found a friend who released him, and he went to sea. "And think," said she, turning to Tom, "he that contrived it all was scarcely older than you are now; and yet he wears a gay heart and fair outside."

"I need not tell of the parting. It was a bitter one, and no meeting after it. There was a storm at sea, and the ship went down. And many a night have I lain and seen his body heaved up wave after wave, as they took it, one after another, till they bore it away, far, far out of sight. The news came at last; yet she shed no tear, nor spoke a word; but her silence was awful—it was like a spirit near me. For many days she sat in that corner with her hands clasped, and resting on her knees, looking with a glazed eye upon the fire; and I thought I saw her pining away before me as she sat there. At last she would leave the house at night-fall, when it was chilly autumn, and when the crisped, frozen grass would break under her feet. And I have found her standing on the top of the hill near, many and many a night, with her eyes fixed on the moon, her lips moving and giving a low sound, of what, I could not tell. Nor would she look at me, nor mind that I was by. And I have led her home, and laid her shivering in her bed, and she took no heed of me. At last the cold winds and snow struck her; but as she lay there on the bed, her mind opened—it did not wander any more. She said that but one being had done her wrong, and though it was an awful wrong, she was sure that she forgave him, and would pray that he might be forgiven.

"Just before she died, she stretched out her hand to me—she saw me look at it.—'It was a fresh hand once, but is dead and shrunken now; and there are the blue veins,' said she, tracing them with her fingers, 'where the blood used to flow warm and quick, but they are dried up, though they stand out so. I am going to peace, mother, and to him that loved me.' The tears fell on her pillow, as she said, 'who will take care of you in your old age?'—Then looking upward, and with a bright smile over her face, and without turning towards me,—'God, my mother, God will take care of you.' I felt it like a revelation from heaven.

"She died, and I laid her where she wished to be in that grave you saw by the stream—for you spoke of one, did you not? I bring water from that stream morning and night; and when the weather is calm, I stop and pray at her grave, and in the driving storm I utter my prayer in the spirit, as I pass by—and with God it is the same, if it comes from a sincere heart. My story is done."

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 90 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable DRY GOODS, in lots.

Also, a quantity of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Cassinets, &c.

On Saturday morning, the 3d of May, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

P. Canfield's Prize List.

THIRD DRAWING,

Union Canal Lottery.—10th Class.

Nos. *6661, *12694, 3202, 7019, each $100
Nos. *5847, 1917, 833, each $50
Nos. *9662, *16786, *8484, *6209, 8212, 8290, 16326, 19838, 71, each $20

* All sold at

FORTUNE's HOME,

127 CHESNUT STREET,

The Lottery will draw again on FRIDAY next.

SCHEME.

By authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Union Canal Lottery—Tenth Class.

ARCHIBALD M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
2	5,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
100	100		10,000
100	50		5,000
300	20		6,000
6500	6		39,000

Tickets and shares for sale at

P. Canfield's,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,

No. 127, Chesnut st. nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

april 27—tf

Goodwin's Prize List.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—TENTH CLASS.

Nos. 7019, 6661, 12694, 3202, $100
Nos. 1917, 5847, 833, $50
Nos. 8290, 9662, 16786, 16326, 8484, 71, 19838, 6209, 8212, $20

The next drawing will take place on Friday next; all the splendid high prizes in the wheel; now is the time for adventurers to risk the small sum of $5, which may gain thousands.

All orders from the country (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to.

april 27—tf

Chesnut Street Property

AT AUCTION.

On Monday evening the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee House, all that three story Brick House and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Chesnut street, the second house west of Seventh street, containing in front on Chesnut street 18 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet, to a four feet wide alley, of which it has the privilege. The house is built of the best materials, in the modern style, and has the Schuylkill water in the yard.

Comly & Tevis,

april 20—2t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

A NEW LIGHT ONE HORSE COACHEE,

NEWLY painted, and can be run with two horses if required. May be seen at Mansfield's Hotel, North Third Street.

april 20—2t

LEGHORN HATS.

JUST received from Leghorn, in the brig Draco, via Boston, and other late arrivals, at MRS. KNEELAND'S Fashionable Leghorn and Splitstraw Bonnet Store, No. 9, North Second Street.

Thirty cases LEGHORN HATS, making a full and complete assortment of every description, which will be sold either by the case or in lots to suit purchasers. All orders for the above article, either made up or otherwise, with all kinds of trimmings, &c. will be supplied at the shortest notice; and the work faithfully executed in the most fashionable manner. march 9—tf

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QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. feb 2—tf

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FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Evening School, at his house No. 178 PINE STREET, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, at separate hours, in this useful Language. Terms, $5 per quarter, to be paid half in advance.

Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.

march 23—6m

17,000 Prime RUSSIA QUILLS,

AND a few dozen coloured MOROCCO SKINS, suitable for Coach Trimmings, just received and for sale by

Samuel D. Breed,

april 6—tf 49 North Front street.

ANDREW MOORE's

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality. Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

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Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States' Bank, and hat he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for *Hot Punch.*

nov 17—tf CHARLES NEWMAN.

The latest Intelligence.

The fast sailing packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Lee, has arrived at New-York, in 26 days from Liverpool, by which the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received papers from that place to the first of this month, and London dates to evening of the 30th ult. A summary of their most striking contents is given as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ireland continued in a disturbed state.—Two fresh murders had been committed, and several houses burnt to the ground.

The marriage of George IV. with a Danish Princess, daughter of the present king of Denmark, and aged only 29 years, continues to occupy the attention of the London Editors.

His majesty is stated to have written a letter to his sister, the Langravine of Hesse Homburg, in which he states, that he intends to proceed to the continent in the month of June next. Preparations are already making for his reception at the Court of Homburg. His Majesty purposes visiting the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, from whence he will repair to his Hanoverian dominions, and take the waters of Pyrmont, which the physicians have recommended. The British monarch is also expected at Darmstadt, and several new Operas, in congratulation of his presence, are already under rehearsal at the Theatres at that Court.

Mr. Canning's appointment, as Governor General of Bengal, in the place of the Marquis of Hastings, is confirmed.

Sir John Sylvester, Recorder of London, died suddenly at an advanced age. He was found dead in bed by his valet. The day preceding, he dined with the Duke of York and a party of friends, and was then observed not to be in his customary health and spirits.

Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinlach, was dangerously wounded in a duel with Mr Stuart, of Dunearn, both Scotchmen. Their seconds were the Earl of Rosslyn, and the Hon. John Douglas, brother to the Marquis of Queensbury. The duel originated in some squibs which appeared in the Glasgow papers.

Accounts from Madeira, of the 12th February state, that the soldiery had, in a tumultuous manner, taken possession of the Island, and pointed the guns of the fort at the town. It is said that the writings of one of the priests was the cause of it, censuring the conduct of the soldiery during the revolution in Portugal. The soldiery seized the priest at his residence, flogged him, and left him, nearly in an expiring state. He afterwards applied to the Governor for redress, who censured the soldiery; who, it was feared, would rise against the local authorities.

Ali Pacha, notwithstanding the recent circumstantial details of his decapitation, and the joy this had excited at Constantinople, is stated to be still alive, and in good health.

The insurrection in the Ionian Islands, is confirmed, and things had become so alarming that the lord commissioner found it necessary to send to England and to Malta for assistance.

The Common Council of the city of London have passed a vote of censure on Sir Wm. Curtis, for his abuse of that body in a speech which the Baronet lately delivered in the House of Commons.

Fifty thousand Olive Trees have perished by the frost in the department of the Var in France.

Mr. Canning in the British House of Commons on the 28th March presented a petition from the West India proprietors and merchants, resident in the town of Liverpool, complaining of the depression under which all descriptions of West India produce laboured, and suggesting among other remedies for this unfortunate state of things, the *opening of a commercial intercourse between the West India Colonies and the United States of America.* Understanding, however, that such a measure would be brought before the house the next day, by the President of the Board of Trade, he moved that the petition lie on the table. Mr. C. R. Ellis presented a petition of a similar import, from certain West India planters.

FRANCE.

The latest accounts from Paris are to the 27th of March. They state, that the French funds had suddenly fallen two per cent, in consequence, it would seem, of the continuance of disturbances in the interior, and of the discovery of a quantity of arms at Paris, concealed, it is said, for the purpose of aiding in an attack on the public authorities. "Groups of people continued to parade in great numbers round the Place de Vendome, where Bonaparte's statue formerly stood, shouting "*Live Napoleon the Second.*" The Bourbons and Missionaries are generally detested and openly insulted. The capital has the appearance of civil warfare, and nothing but an armed force can preserve the public peace. We are also informed that the same spirit pervades the departments, where the people publicly cry out "down with the Jesuits! down with the Missionaries! A revolution is anxiously looked for by one party, and dreaded by the other. "General Benton, who had attempted to raise the standard of revolution, was still at large, although "diligent search" is said to be making after him. This reminds us of the *diligence* used by the government, to prevent Napoleon reaching Paris when he landed from Elba, and actually traversed the South of France almost unattended, without a single shot being fired, or a single effort being made, to arrest his progress.

POLAND.

A conspiracy is stated to have been discovered in Poland, having in view to excite a general insurrection, and that several persons of distinction has in consequence been arrested. The rising it is said was to have been attempted the moment Russia had begun to lay her grasp upon the Turkish empire. The discovery had, of course, defeated their projects for the present; but it is confidently stated that the Poles had established a correspondence with all the disaffected, from one end of Europe to another; a circumstance which was likely to lead to important results in a few years.

So much of late has been said of plots, conspiracies and insurrections in Europe, that we do not know what to believe. The public mind is evidently greatly agitated and this may be attributed to causes which we are unable to penetrate at this distance.—A few months will, it is more than probable, throw a clear light upon the actual state of these countries.

RUSSIA, TURKEY AND GREECE.

Accounts from Augsburg of the 13th; from Aix-la-Chapelle of the 20th; from Hamburg of the 19th; from Leipsic of the 10th March; and from Odessa of the 28th February, all concur in stating that war with Russia and Turkey is no longer doubtful. An aid-de-camp from the Emperor Alexander had arrived express at Tulcain, the head quarters of Count Wittgenstein, who immediately gave orders that all the Russian troops should prepare to take the field as soon as possible. At Odessa, large contracts for the supply of the armies were making, and the Emperor Alexander, who was not expected there till May, was now looked for in March. The Russian army on the frontiers of Turkey, is stated at 200,000 men, which has cost an immense sum of money; and, therefore, it is inferred, the Emperor will not, and cannot recede, unless his terms are unconditionally complied with. The evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the independence of the Greeks being the leading points to which Turkey refuses to accede, it is concluded, and we think with great probability, that it is impossible to prevent a rupture.

The Ottomans seemingly anticipating such an event, are said to be actively engaged in placing Bender and Ismaell in a state of defence, and to be augmenting their forces on the whole frontier line.

Notwithstanding these strong indications of war, the London Courier, of the 30th March, asserts, that they continue to believe the negociations, now going on, "will terminate in an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two powers." To this it is added, that the last accounts from Vienna, March 15th, say, that the Emperor Alexander is in favour of peace." Add to this, that it is now admitted for the *first* time in the Morning Chronicle, "that there is at least some ground for believing the negociations now carrying on at Vienna may end in a peaceable arrangement."

In the midst of these contradictory statements, one thing at least appears certain—namely, that couriers are continually passing between St. Petersburg and Paris, Berlin and Paris, St. Petersburg and London; and it was reported, and pretty generally believed at Vienna, that a Congress was to be held there in the course of the summer, at which the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Great Britain, were expected to be present.

SLAVE TRADE.

A letter in the Royal Gazette of Sierra Leone, dated the 24th Nov. gives the painful intelligence that many of the French vessels were actively engaged on the coast, in the horrid traffic of human flesh. Most of these were fitted out and equipped at Nantes, a certain evidence of the indifference (to use the mildest term) shown by their government towards the prevention of that traffic, for the manner in which they are fitted out with boilers, gratings, guns, &c. must have sufficiently indicated the only trade to which they were applicable. The number of French slave vessel at present on the coast, and, indeed, the avowals of the masters and supercargoes, too plainly testify, that France, profiting by our treaties with the other powers, has become the carrier of slaves for those nations, and thus reaps the enormous gains produced by this odious system. One of the French schooners boarded (says this writer) was a mere boat, though she had on board 153 slaves, literally packed together. These poor creatures were truly in a pitiable state; and, by their most expressive cries and gestures towards us, evinced their anxiety to be released.

LONDON, March 27.

It is rumoured that a principal of a famous distillery in Paris, is about to establish himself in London, to distil brandy from potatoes, by a process which has succeeded in France, but which he was there obliged to relinquish on account of the high duties laid on to protect the vine growers. The brandy made was accounted as fine flavoured and wholesome as that distilled from grapes.

Three houses in the iron trade, in Staffordshire, have stopped payment; one of them has turned adrift 700 workmen.

A favourite horse the property of Henry Waldron, Esq. of Badfield house, Devon, died a few days since at the advanced age of 50 years.

In consequence of the mildness of the winter, a schooner called the Albion, has sailed from New-Castle to North Bergen, to bring home a cargo of ice.

We learn, from authentic sources of information, that the trade in the manufacturing districts in England is unprecedentedly brisk. All hands are more busily employed than usual. The quantity of goods which are brought forward exceed every thing ever before known—and the moment they are manufactured and produced in the market, they are bought up and carried off for home and foreign markets. In this city, also, we learn, that the export trade is great. We are informed by excise export officers, that they have not been so busily employed for several years, as during the last three weeks. The river at the Bromielaw is unusually crowded with shipping, busily employed in loading and unloading. Many of these are vessels of considerable burthen from foreign countries—and such as 20 years ago, the citizens of Glasgow could not possibly have dreamed would have been seen at the port of this city.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Mr. Washington Irving is now correcting the sheet of his new work—"*Bracebridge Hall,*" which Murray has given him a thousand guineas for! and a delightful Book it will be. There is as much anxiety for its appearance, as there would be for a Novel of Scott's, or a Poem of Byron's.—There is also a very clever Book just published, here, "*Europe by a Citizen of the U. States,*" which is highly thought of.—The North American Review is also circulating freely, and has obtained great reputation; so that our Edinburgh Reviewers would be rather ashamed now to ask, as they once did, "In the four quarters of the Globe, who reads an American Book?"

Mr. Maryatt presented a petition to the British House of Commons on the 13th. of March, from the province of Lower Canada, complaining of great distress occasioned by the British ports being shut to their corn; and praying that a free trade might be established. The petitioners state that the only market left them is the West-India colonies. Sir J. Coffin said it would be better for England if *Canada* was at the *bottom of the sea,* as it had for years, cost England at least 500,000 sterling a year, and the country had never got 500 pence from it. The petition was referred to the agricultural committee.

The following is copied from a Curracoa paper of the 4th inst. received by the brig Eliza, arrived at New-York:

There have been arrivals since our last from Coro, but nothing positive has yet transpired relative to the result of the retreat stated to have been made by the Columbian troops upon Altagracia. Gen. Morales, according to the latest accounts, had followed them to within about 20 leagues of Maracaybo. The royalists are superior to the Columbians in numerical strength, but they are destitute of almost every requisite to carry on the war: they are in want of money; and are badly supplied with clothing, arms, and munitions of war; it is even stated that they are hard pressed for provisions.

The schr. General Van Starkenborgh, which sailed from this port a few days ago, for the Main, returned this morning. On Tuesday last she was brought too by three Columbian vessels of war, cruising off Puerto Cabello, and ordered off. The General Van Starkenborgh then proceeded to Bonaire, and brings accounts that she found other three Columbian vessels lying at anchor there. They are part of a blockading squadron, and very probably had gone to that island in quest of water.

The Maracaybo paper of the 24th ult. contains a proclamation, signed Lino Clementi, calling upon the male population of that city to arm without delay in defence of the place. This urgent measure very probably has been adopted in consequence of accounts having reached Maracaybo of the return of the Columbian troops to the port of Altagracia.

The circumstances of the apprehension of John Lechler, we understand, to be these. A Mr. Shively, of Huntingdon county, met Lechler three miles above Waterstreet in that county. Lechler accosted him, and immediately bantered for a swap of horses. Shively observing the horse that Lechler rode panting and very much exhausted, his suspicion of something being wrong was excited; and Lechler remarking his hesitation, said, "I see you have no notion of swapping," and bid him a hasty good bye. Mr. Shively found, on his arrival at home, a notice of the crimes committed in Lancaster, and of the reward put upon Lechler; when his sons imagining the person met by their father to be Lechler, went in pursuit, and being joined by some others, succeeded in securing him at the house of his sister, about 4 miles north west of Ebensburg, in Cambria county. Lechler was armed with three pistols.—*Harrisburg Chron.*

A late Philadelphia paper refers to the good fortune of a man in that city, who, by the death of a relative, has been suddenly raised from a state of abject penury, to one of great affluence. Now, though 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' we have an instance to offer in our own vicinity, of an individual whose *prospects* look even more 'goldenly' at the present time, than the person before mentioned. It is confidently asserted, that Col. Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, is a lineal heir of the Earl of Leicester, and that the splended estates of that house, together with the title, are likely to come into his possession. Of the legitimacy of the pedigree, family documents, we are told, afford powerful evidence—but as the property alluded to, in failure of its being claimed by an heir, has been a long time transferred, at the pleasure of the crown, to some other house, it must necessarily become a subject of much litigation, ere it can be attained by the rightful owner. The seat of the Earls of Leicester was 'Kennilworth,' that Castle so famous for its contentions prior to and during the reign of Elizabeth, and the incidents of which are so admirably illustrated in the novel which bears the name.—In point of magnificence and extent, it is the third in the kingdom. The lofty battlements enclose five acres of land, and it has always been held in the utmost veneration for its antiquity and grandeur. Its value is estimated at $1,900,000.

[*Boston Gazette.*

Manufactures have struck their roots broad and deep throughout the whole neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from Trenton to Wilmington. The cotton branch is established beyond all danger and doubt. The woollen is doing well. The linen begins to put forth. The superior coal which lies in inexhaustible mines on the banks of the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, is about to add an inexhaustible article to our home consumption and foreign exportations. Flour commands a reasonable price. A brisk traffic with the interior, west and south is driving. Foreign commerce looks well; our enterprising merchants have already entered numerous vessels with valuable cargoes, and others have undertaken packet lines with Europe. The daily exports and imports are considerable. The custom house will shew a striking difference between this year and last. A canal to connect the Schuylkill and Susquehanna is in large progress. Another is more than in agitation to connect the Chesapeake and the Delaware. A third is contemplated to connect the Delaware and the Rariton.

An extensive penitentiary, a marble theatre, some elegant places of worship, many private dwellings, and several vessels, are building. Real estates and rents have risen. Stocks have fallen. Idle capital is finding useful investments. The banks have plenty of business. Coin or convertible paper, is the only currency.

That extravagant style of living and of trading, which accompanied the golden days of commercial prosperity, as they have been called, but which were in sooth the days of paper prosperity, has given way to a more frugal and suitable tenor of life—and if the present times take warning from those which have gone before them, there is little reason to regret the past, or repine at the present. [*Am. Sentinel.*

RETRENCHMENT.—At the close of a report made by a committee in the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the subject of Retrenchment, are the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the policy of resorting to loans, for the support of government in times of peace, is unwise and inexpedient.

Resolved, That this government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct, and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures, and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

Resolved, That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

"HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE."—Not long since, a son of M. Chipman, of Oakford, being in the woods with his dog, he saw a striped squirrel run into a small hollow log, and perceiving that the hollow extended through the log, he placed the dog at one end to catch the squirrel which he should drive out by thursting a stick into the other end. The dog, anticipating game, stood with his jaw extended over the poor squirrel's only retreat, who now, feeling the necessity of avoiding the contact of the intrusive pole, made a sortie, with such desperate vigor and velocity, as actually to escape the fangs of his terrible enemy, and effect a lodgement in his very throat, who immediately threw himself upon the ground in all the agonies of strangulation. The boy, seeing his dog in apparent agony, ran to his aid and immediately perceived the cause—without hesitation he put his hand into the dog's mouth and seized the squirrel by the tail, who dreading to repass the terrible jaws, tenaciously maintained himself in his position, and actually parted with his brush, to maintain his lodgement—the boy however made a second attempt, in which he succeeded in seizing the squirrel by his hind leg, drew him forth, and threw him upon the ground—the little animal, before his enemy could recover sufficiently to avenge the harm he had received by the long retention of so rare and indigestible a mouthful, escaped into a tree, and for ought we know, is now chattering, to his nut-cracking progeny, his "hair-breadth escape in the imminent deadly breach." [*Detroit Gaz.*

At the first days sale of books by public auction, belonging to Mr. Perry, late Editor of the London Morning Chronicle, "The Beauty of Woman," a poem of only six leaves, small 4to. sold at sixteen guineas, being 2*l.* 16*s.* sterling per leaf. A number of other unique productions, were eagerly sought after, and brought corresponding high prices. On the second day, *Biblia Sacra Latina,* the *first* Edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book executed by the inventors of printing, with moveable metal types, was knocked down at *one hundred and sixty guineas,* supposed for the Duke of Sussex. A Collection of *old Ballads* originally published at a penny a dozen, brought *nine guineas.* Sir Walter Scott is named as the purchaser.

A Great Stride.—The London Morning Chronicle says of Ferdinand VII.—"He is a Sovereign who places one foot upon the Peninsula, and the other upon South America; the foot of a wooden leg and that which he sets on South-America, is dead from a stroke of the palsy."

The question is here asked by a droll writer, "how much stuff it would take to make such a man as Ferdinand a pair of small clothes?"

Laborers Wanted.—It is stated in the Buffalo Journal of Tuesday, that "Five hundred laborers are wanted to work on the Canal through the Cayuga marshes. From 12 to 13 dollars per month are offered to good hands."

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 27, 1822.

The following extract from the National Intelligencer is published by way of explanation of an error into which that paper seduced us, unintentionally no doubt, in our last number. At the time of our uttering what we then esteemed to be a fact, we judged the declaration of it, coming from such respectable authority, to have been founded on the most assured and positive grounds. We regret that subsequent statements cause us to contradict that publication.

The emperor of Russia, reputed as he is for his love of humanity—and the excessive sensibility which is said to govern and determine his conduct, has not decided that the benevolent policy, by which the government of the United States is actuated, is, or has been, the consequence of any philanthropic motive, and that as referee, he has not yet said that we have any claims upon the British government, under the construction of that peculiar article of the treaty making provision for an appeal upon that subject to a foreign power.

We mentioned, the other day, a rumor then in circulation, that the point in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the restoration of captured Slaves, which had, according to the Treaty, been referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, had been decided by him in favour of the claims of the United States. This, we understand, is incorrect. The fact is, that the last information from St. Petersburg was, that the discussion on the subject, by the Ministers of the United States and Great Britain, had terminated, and that it was finally placed before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the award of the Emperor.

To the credit of the department of War, Mr. Secretary Calhoun has issued an order that the officers in the military service shall wear crape upon the hilts of their swords, for the period of thirty days. We doubt if there be a single gentleman in the army, who would hesitate to have suggested the promulgation of such an order, more particularly if his memory should not have cheated him of the recollection of Chippewa, Fort George, Buffalo, Black Rock, Fort Erie and Bridgewater. General Porter identified himself with the first, the most distinguished, and the bravest soldiers of his country in two wars—that of the Revolution, and the more recent one of 1812. His military merits have long been acknowledged; the loss of them is universally deplored. Monumental entablatures may be constructed to perpetuate his fame, but the best inscription is engraved upon the the minds of those who were his companions in arms.

The removal of all commercial difficulties between this government, and that of France, is said to have been at last effected. Dispatches conveying such intelligence are reported to have been forwarded to the French minister residing near us, and the authority from whom the rumour is supposed to emanate, is asserted to be a very distinguished individual in Paris, a relation of one of the new ministry and having access to good sources of information.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Our readers will find the following remarks of Judge HALLOWELL, extracted from the charge which he delivered at the opening of the present term, on Monday last, well worthy their consideration. As jurors, there will be some cases brought before them of life and death, involving the most strict adherence to justice and the evidence necessary for the conviction of the offenders—the opinion of such a man as Judge Hallowell will have its corresponding influence, and be salutary in producing a correct ministration of the law.

"With the question as to the policy or propriety of inflicting the punishment of death for any crime, we, as Judges and Jurors, have no concern. It is our duty to execute the law as we find it, whether in our own private judgment it is just or unjust, wise or foolish. Jurors are only to ascertain upon the evidence before them, whether the offence charged on the individual has, or has not, been committed by him, regardless of the consequence which may result from their decision—and it is highly essential to the well being of society that this important task should be faithfully performed by them, without fear, favour or affection; and that they should permit no false feelings of individual compassion, to lead them from the clear course, and straight path of duty. It is an idea very prevalent, but altogether erroneous, as we apprehend, that the tenets of some religious societies are against the infliction of capital punishment in any case, and for offences of whatever magnitude. It is true that some tender hearted and conscientious men, of different religious persuasions, entertain scruples on the subject, and have a repugnance to the taking of life by human authority—but, we know of no society who have incorporated this principle into their system of discipline, or who enjoin it upon their members as a rule of action.

"In connection with the subject of murder, we deem it proper to mention the case of duelling—" where both parties meet with intent to murder, thinking it their duty as gentlemen, and claiming it as their right to wanton with their own lives, and those of their fellow creatures, without warrant or authority from any power, either Divine or human, but in direct contradiction both to the laws of God and man," we have no hesitation in saying, that if death ensue from such a combat, the survivor is, in point of law, a murderer in the first degree, and ought to be punished as such without respect of persons. We hope, and believe, that no such case will come before you for consideration—but it will not be without its use, that the decided opinion of a court of the highest criminal jurisdiction should be publicly and solemnly announced, and universally known.

"We are informed that it is the practice with some of the Justices of the Peace and Constables to *exact* fees from the prosecutors of criminal offences. This is, in the opinion of the court, improper and illegal—it is illegal in them not merely to exact but to *receive* any fees in such cases; and either *receiving* or *exacting* subjects them to indictments for extortion. It has a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice, and is often exceedingly oppressive upon those of the poorer classes of society, who, in addition to the loss of their property, are burdened with the payment of costs, which they can ill afford; and which not unfrequently occasions distress to themselves and to their families. We hope that upon this public intimation of our opinion, the practice will cease." If any instances of such exactions have come to your knowledge, or shall be laid before you by the Attorney General, it is your duty to present them for extortion."

In the minds of some persons there has been doubts whether the Judges of the Court of common Pleas could hold an Oyer and Terminer, while the Judges of the Supreme Court, as is the case now, where in session, inasmuch as the fifth section of the fifth article of the constitution provides, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas "shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Goal delivery, when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same County."

Mr. Kittera, at the opening of the Court, stated, that he had submitted the construction of the article to the Supreme Court, and, it was their unanimous opinion, that the Supreme Court and Common Pleas should not, at the *same time*, be sitting as *Courts of Oyer and Terminer* in the same County.

Was accidentally drowned, on the 24th inst. in the dock of Mr. Waln, a young man supposed to be *Israel Howsworth*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, grey eyes and brown hair.—Had on a black hat, grey coatee, striped waistcoat, linen shirt, dark corded pantaloons, woollen stockings and shoes. He had two letters on his right arm, marked with Indian ink I. H.—There was found in his pocket, a small pocket book, and in it a lottery ticket in the 10th class marked the 8th part, in the Union Canal Lottery. Also, certificate from the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia, dated the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten. It appears that the Court did appoint a Mary Comly to be his Guardian.

JOHN DENNIS, Coroner.

The U. S. schr. Revenge, Capt. Hammersley, arrived at Charleston, S. C. captured on the 22d ult. a schr. called the Mary of Boston, under American colours, having on board FORTY SLAVES, and 45 Spanish soldiers. The soldiers were taken to Havana, and she was sent into New-Orleans for adjudication. Considerable indignation was expressed at Havanna on the receipt of the message of the President to Congress recommending the recognition of the independence of Spanish America. An engagement took place on 28th Feb. between the Spanish armed brig Prudente, and an Independent brig, which lasted two hours and a half. The Spaniard made two or three attempts to board, but the other avoided close quarters. The loss of the former was five killed and fifteen wounded—the Independent is supposed to have suffered severely.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Tuesday last, the Bill for abolishing the Vaccine Agency, was under consideration, and after considerable debate, carried—Ayes 102—Nays 57.

The "Act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent." was approved by the President of the United States on the 20th instant.

Accounts from Gibraltar, received at Boston, to the 26th March state, that the British frigate Euryalus passed up the straits on the 14th, with Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister at Naples, and General Walpole, on board. The Gibraltar papers contain nothing of interest.

A Storm.—A violent storm of wind, rain and hail, is stated to have passed through the upper districts of Columbia, (S. C.) on the 16th inst. doing great damage to the farms, buildings, fences, trees, &c. in its progress. The hail is said to have fallen in one place "like large pebbles." A house was blown down and one man killed at Cambridge, same state.

Snow.—On the 10th instant, one of the heaviest storms of snow, which had been experienced during last winter, fell at Quebec. The quantity is stated to have been at least one foot upon level, which, with the snow previously on the ground, formed a depth were it had not drifted of about four feet. A great quantity of snow had fallen this season in the vicinity of Quebec, and particularly on the north shore of the river than in any other of the inhabited parts of the country. In Montreal there had been little snow for a month past, and in Upper Canada, as with us, the sprig had been rather earlier than usual.

The Concord Patriot states, that snow fell on the Highlands of New-Hampshire on Thursday last week, to the depth of about seven inches.

MIRROR OF LIFE.

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

FIRE.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock this morning, a house in Vine, near Second, took fire, but was soon extinguished by the timely assistance of the fire companies.

The Governor has appointed WILLIAM DUANE, Editor of the Aurora, and JOSEPH WATSON, lumber merchant, to be Aldermen for the city of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday afternoon, was launched from the ship-yard of John Eyre, Kensington, an elegant ship built expressly for the Liverpool trade, and owned by John Welch, Esq. called the Philadelphia. This gentleman has two other ships on the stocks, both of which are in great forwardness.

In Providence, R. I. the office of Mr. John Martin, in the most public part of the town, was broken open a few days since, in open day, and robbed of $2600 in bank notes. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the thief.

FORTS.—Fort Calhoun, in the Chesapeake bay, is to mount 216 24-pounders; Fort Delaware, on the Peapatch, 234 24-pounders, 10 mortars, and 28 howitzers—and Fort Monroe, in the Chesapeake, 320 24-pounders, and 60 mortars.

The Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Associate Minister of St. Paul's and Christ Churches, Baltimore, sailed on Saturday last, in the ship Belvidera, for Liverpool, in order to recover his health, which has been, for some time back, very feeble.

An elegant brig called the West-Indian, was launched at Washington, N. C. on the 13th inst. She was built by Mr. Selby, of that town, for Capt. William Phillips, of Philadelphia, and is intended for the South American trade.

Robbery.—On Saturday, the 30th of March, the United States' Branch Bank at Cincinnati, was robbed of eight thousand dollars in specie. The agent has offered one thousand dollars for the delivery of the money and conviction of the thief.

William P. Duvall, of Kentucky, recently Judge of the United States' Court in East Florida, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the territory of Florida.

Measles.—About twenty children are stated to have died of the measles at Canandaigua and its neighbourhood, from the 16th of March to the 16th of April.

The house of Mr. John Durham, of Hamburgh, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst.—loss estimated at $4000.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, on the 10th inst. the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. William Ward, of Serampore.

Butter.—The New York County Agricultural society have offered premiums for the improvement of butter.

The spacious hotel of George K. Barge, in Fayetteville, N. C. was lately destroyed by fire—loss estimated at $7000.

Accounts from Florence, Alabama, of the 30th ult. state, that the high waters had lately caused two failures of the Southern Mail, and one of the Northern. The rider of one of the Southern in attempting to cross a small creek, was swept off his horse, mail and all. The horse and his rider swam to land, but the bags went to the bottom.

Accident.—A man named M'Cready, was killed by a fall from his horse on Monday, last week, near Bedford, Penn.

Burglary.—The house of I. Shourt, a cartman residing in Orchard st. was broken open at noon on Tuesday last, in the absence of the family, and robbed of from $200 to 300 in specie. Three men were taken up the same evening and lodged in the watch-house, suspected of having committed the offence. They have since been sent to Bridewell for trial. [*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Accident.—Two men were drowned at Sackett's Harbour on Sunday last week by the upsetting of a boat in the bay during a violent squall of wind. A schooner in ballast was upset, and another wrecked in sight of the port.

The Legislature of the state of New York adjourned on Wednesday week.—Previous to the adjournment, at a meeting of a number of citizens, members of the legislature, and others, friendly to the existing administration of the state, it was agreed to nominate Governor Clinton and Lieut. Governor Taylor for re-election to the offices they now hold. On application to them, in due form, to consent to serve, they both positively declined.

Among the works preparing for publication in England, we observe, Specimens of the American Poets; with Biographical and Critical Notices, and a Preface—in one vol. 8vo.

Among the works lately published are, Memoirs of a Life chiefly spent in Pennsylvania.

New editions of Mr. Brown's American Tales, Wieland and Ormond, are prepared for publication.

The population of Great Britain, in 1821, was as follows:

England - - -		11,260,555
Wales, - - - -		717,108
Scotland, - - -		2,092,014
		14,069,677
Army, Navy, &c. - -		310,000
Isle of Man, -	40,084	
Island of Guernsey and neighbourhood,	20,827	
Island of Jersey,	28,600	
Scilla Isles, -	2,614	
		92,125
		14,471,802

The increase for ten years last past, was in England, 18 per cent.; Wales, 17¼ per cent.; Scotland, 16¼ per cent.; and in the aggregate above 17¾ per cent.

From Canton.

By the ship Thomas Scattergood, arrived at this port from Canton, information has been received that the British frigate Topaz, captain Blackwood, had fired upon the Chinese village of Lintin, twenty miles above Macoa, and had killed and wounded 13 Chinese.

It appeared that the frigate's boats were on shore watering, when a fracas took place between them and the natives, who had attacked the seamen with bamboos, &c. and that captain Blackwood was induced to open a fire in order to cover the retreat of his men.

When the T. Scattergood left Lintin, the frigate and a large country ship remained at that anchorage with their boarding-netting up.

The consequences to result from this affair could not be ascertained at the time of the Thomas Scattergood's sailing; but the probability is, that it will occasion a temporary suspension of trade, at least, between the British and Chinese.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

PRUNE STREET THEATRE.—The Tragedy, or as it is otherwise called the Dramatised Poem of Marmion, in which it is doubtful who outstrips the other in excellence, the poet who furnished the materials for the drama, or he who constructed the play, was represented yester night to a very respectable house, and in a very respectable manner. The play of Pizarro, with other amusing and popular entertainments is announced for the benefit of Mr. Higgins this evening. A young gentleman, "native and to the manor born," makes his first appearance in the character of Rolla, and from the favourable reports we have heard of his attempt at rehearsals, it is conjectured that he will acquire all the reputation which he may now be anticipating. On Tuesday evening next, Mr. Porter, for the first time, attempts King Richard the Third, and from the fortunate success of his performance of Richmond, we should judge no failure in the present adventure. This night's entertainment is designed for the benefit of MR. CONROY, a young gentleman in connection with the establishment.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The corps dramatique attached to this establishment, have made a migration to their summer residence, and with the aid of Monsieur La Basse, Messrs. Booth, Philipps, and other auxilliaries, contemplate the prosecution of a more than usually successful season at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE.—The Theatre opened for the season, last evening, with the favorite comedy of the Honey Moon, and the farce of Too late for Dinner. The next performance on Monday.

The celebrated painting of the Capuchin Chapel continues to attract crowds of visitors.

CHARLESTON.—Mr. Hilson having so far recovered from his accident, was engaged for a few nights, and made his appearance, in the course of last week, as Capt. Bertram in the comedy of Fraternal Discord, and as Nipperkin in the farce called Sprigs of Laurel, or the Rival Soldiers.

NEW-YORK.—On Thursday eve, the tragedy of Alfonso, king of Castile—the pageant of the Coronation of Henry V—and the farce of the Spoil'd Child. The Rose of Arragon, for the benefit of the author, was announced for this evening.

Mr. Godeau, the celebrated rope dancer, in ascending to the gallery of the Circus, on Wednesday evening, fell from the rope at the heighth of 20 feet, and was very severely hurt.

BOSTON.—The new play of the Spy, was performed for the first time in this city, at Mrs. Barnes's benefit on Wednesday.

FOREIGN.—A letter from Lima, published in the London papers, state that the Theatre is opened twice a week—that the most fashionable ladies stand up in the boxes and light their segars by the chandelier—and that the house is continually filled with smoke.

THE ROSE OF ARRAGON.

A new melo-drama under this title, was performed at New-York, last week, for the first time. The outline of the piece is this—A Prince of Arragon having fallen in love with a Peasant maid, quits his court in humble disguise, and in secret, (leaving a Regent in his stead) and woos and wins his love—the treacherous Regent, desirous of empire, endeavours by every means in his power to seize upon the crown—he obtains a decree, that unless the Prince appears to take his throne by St Marks eve, he may assume the regal garb.—In the meanwhile, the Prince having obtained the consent of her parents, prepares to make the lovely Rose of Arragon his bride, determining, if she prove worthy, to advance her to the throne. On the bridal day, the wedding procession is met by the Regent, who becoming violently enamoured of the bride, endeavours to get her in his power, when he recognizes the Prince in his lowly habilments, and forcibly seizes upon both and bears them to his castle. Having them thus within his grasp, he by false hopes of sparing her lovers life, gains the girl's consent to become his bride; but treacherously determining to sacrifice him upon the scaffold. But the father of the girl, who heart-broken had endeavoured to assist their escape in vain, obtains from the Prince his signet ring, by which he induces the governor of the next town to afford succor to his sovereign's rescue, by making prisoners of the monks who are going to the tyrant's marriage, and assuming their garb, the soldiers of the Prince enter in safety the Regent's castle, who fell in the engagement that follows, by the hand of the Peasant girl, who nerved to desperation by seeing her father overcome and about to be sacrificed to the monster's vengeance snatches the dagger from his girdle and stabs him to the heart.

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

From April 20th to 26th, 1822.

SUGAR—63 hhds. Havana Muscovado	10,15 a 11,85 cwt.
144 bbls. do. do.	9,40 a 11,10 —
59 hhds. Porto Rico,	8,10 a 10,25—
50 bbls. do.	8,80 a 9.30 —
85 boxes brown Havana,	9,25 a 9,80—
6 do. White do.	13,00 —
10 hhds. New-Orleans,	10,70 —
30 bags Brown Canton,	10,25 —
MOLASSES—126 hhds. Havana,	34 a 35 cts. gal.
HONEY—3 tierces do.	48 —
FRUIT—1100 boxes Bloom Raisins,	2,25 box.
429 do. Muscatell do.	2,75 —
220 do. Bunch do.	2,95 a 3,00 —
394 kegs Sun do.	7,00 keg.
170 boxes Lemons (old)	1,25 a 2,10 box.
RICE—80 tcs. Carolina, (90 days)	3,15 a 3,50 cwt.
LIQUORS—4 pipes Cognac Brandy (4th proof)	1,55 gal.
5 hhds. Jamaica Rum,	1,00 —
PEPPER—207 bags Pepper (90 days)	20¾ a 21¼ lb
OIL—30 baskets Sweet Oil,	7,00 a 7,10 basket.
10 ½-do. do.	3,25 —
44 boxes Lucca Oil,	6,00 a 6,25 box.
SOAP—6 do. White Castile,	14½ lb.
TEA—20 chests Young Hyson,	85¾ a 87½ —
15 ½-do. Pouchong,	80 —
CHOCOLATE—20 boxes No. 1 Boston,	12 —
PIMENTO—6 bags Jamaica Pimento	27 —
MACE—90 lbs.	2,75 —
COFFEE—42 bags Havana,	26 a 26½ —
WINE—89 ½-casks Sweet Malaga	63 a 68 gal.
25 do. Dry do.	88 a 89½ —
150 do. do. do,	57 a 58½ —
10 do. Lisbon,	1,20 —

Burglary.—On Thursday evening, the store of Samuel Van Amringe, corner of Strawberry alley and Chesnut-street, was entered by some villian or villians, by forcing the door leading into Strawberry alley with a crowbar, and robbed of a number of articles in the grocery line, but fortunately the money had been removed from the drawer the same evening.

A letter from Rome mentions that M. Ambrosius Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, in the United States, had arrived in that city, and was received by his Holiness the Pope, in the most gracious manner, and presented with a gold chalice, beautifully ornamented.

◆

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Clio—Edwin—and the Pedlar, No. 10, will be given next week.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. GEORGE SCHEETS, to Miss SARAH VANCOURT, both of Frankford.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. JAMES J. VOORHEES, to Miss MARGARET HOWELL, both of Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, by the Reverend Thomas Griffin, Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, to Mrs. MAGDALENE SUNDEY.

On Thursday evening, by the Reverend Thomas Griffin, Mr. WILLIAM FLENARD, to Miss MARY WEAVER.

On Thursday evening, Mr. JACOB G. MORRIS, to Miss LYDIA, daughter of John R. Coates, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, by Richard Renshaw, Esq. of Southwark, Mr. HENRY DENNIS, of Salem, N. J. to Miss SARAH BLACKWOOD, of the same place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS, jun. to Miss SARAH M. HANSELL, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. William Hogan, Dr. JOHN BARNES, to Miss CAROLINE CLARK.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Ely, L. LAMB, Esq. of N. York, to MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Samuel Carswell, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. BENJAMIN LODOR, jun. to Miss ELIZABETH MORROW, all of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Manning B. Roche, Mr. THOMAS R. PRITCHETT, Brewer, to Miss ANNA, daughter of Capt. Arthur Stotesberry, all of Southwark.

On Monday evening last, by the Reverend Mr. Kemper, Mr. ANDREW DICKINSON, Printer, to Miss MARGARET FAUNCE.

On Saturday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hellenstein, R. HUTCHINSON, jr. to MARY KALER both of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. TENCH C. KINTZING, of Montgomery county, to Miss MARY FENTON, of Buckingham township, Bucks county.

On Sunday last, at Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Tidings, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH LEDDEN, of Philadelphia.

In Pittsburg, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, to Miss MARIA G. HARVY, daughter of Mr. Peter Harvy, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday, Mrs. ELIZABETH PINKNEY, formerly of Providence, R. I.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. CHRISTIAN PFEIFFER, aged 75.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JESSE BRINGHURST, aged 53.

On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, Mr. WINCHESTER VIAL.

On the 20th inst. JOHN M'GLENSY, in the 48th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. JOHN M. JACKSON, son of Dr. David Jackson, aged 23.

At Staunton, Va. Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Blackhorse, N. J. on the 15th inst. Mr. JOSEPH BROGNARD, merchant, of this city, in the 36th year of his age.

In Augusta county, (Vir.) on the 16th ult. Mr MATTHEW THOMSON, in the 91st year of his age, the only surviving brother of the venerable Charles Thomson, Secretary to Congress during the war of '76.

On the 15th inst. in Pittsburgh, Mr. WILLIAM G. MOWRY, formerly of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

ALMANAC.

1822. APRIL.	Sun Rises	Sun sets.	High Water	Moon's Phases.
27 Saturday,	5 1[illegible]	5 47	6 48	First New Last Full
28 Sunday,	5 1[illegible]	6 49	8 4	
29 Monday,	5 10	6 50	9 18	◐ ● ◑ ○
30 Tuesday,	5 9	6 51	10 24	28 21 14 6 D.
1 Wednesday,	5 8	6 52	1 15	0 11 11 7 H.
2 Thursday,	5 7	6 53	2 0	16 46 4 11 M.
3 Friday,	5 6	6 54	0 24	m. m. m. m.

Prune Street Theatre.

ON Tuesday evening, the 30th inst. the tragedy of KING RICHARD THE THIRD—Duke of Gloster, for the first time, by Mr. Porter—an imitation of Mr. Kean in that character, by Mr. Caldwell. A new song, "Kind Robin Loves me," composed and to be sung by Mr. Rae—and the tragic comedy, arranged after an entire new style, entitled TOM THUMB THE GREAT—are to be exhibited for the benefit of Mr. CONROY.

feb 27—1t

10,000 Cypress Shingles.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 10,000 Cypress Shingles, dressed and undressed, which he offers at moderate prices, in lots to suit purchasers.

MICHAEL PEPPER,
No. 252 Catharine street.

Also, 300 lights of SASH, 8 by 10, and a large quantity of ICE for sale. Apply as above.

april 27—6t*

NO. 57, MARKET STREET.

Cast Steel Scythes, Sickles, &c.

THE most approved makes of Grass and Corn SCYTHES, cut and wrought NAILS, with a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale by the Subscriber, cheap for cash, Wholesale or Retail.

Thomas Shipley.

april 27—tf

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED by E. LITTELL, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New York. CONTENTS. MISCELLANY—Bradgate Park, the residence of Lady Jane Grey; Mary Allan, a Tale; The Ring and the Stream. VARIETY—Turkish Declaration of War; Studying from Life; Royal Decision; Men of Straw. LITERATURE—Swedish Literature; Lord Byron and Southey; A New Novel. SCIENCE—Medical Quackery; Leipsic Fair; The Fair of Nishegorod; Caterpillars; Travelling by Steam. POETRY—Translation of the Poems of Frederick Ruckert to Goethe.

april 27—1t

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

A BROKEN HEART.

I saw on the top of a mountain high,
A gem that shone like fire by night;
It seem'd a star, that had left the sky,
And dropp'd to sleep on the lonely height.
I climb'd the peak and found it soon,
A lump of ice in the clear cold moon.
Can you its hidden sense impart?
'Twas a cheerful look—and a *broken heart.*
[*Charleston Courier.*

REPARTEE.

One day a justice much enlarg'd
On industry—while he discharg'd
A thief from jail—"Go work," he said,
"Go, prithee learn some BETTER trade,
Or, mark my word, you'll rue it."
"My TRADE's as good," replied the knave,
"As any man need wish to have;
And if it don't succeed, d'ye see,
The fault, Sir, lies with YOU not me—
You won't let me PURSUE it."

Scriptural Question.—How is it that Methusalah although he is said to have been the oldest man that ever lived, yet died before his father?
[*Evening Post, April 13th*

This perhaps will not be considered improbable by any, when it is recollected that Enoch, the father of Methuselah was translated to Heaven without seeing death.

Solution of the Enigma published on Saturday last.
A CORK-SCREW.

Two gentlemen at Bath having a difference, the one went to the other's door early in the morning and wrote *Scoundrel* upon it. The other called upon his neighbor, and was answered by a servant, "that his master was not at home, but if he had any thing to say, he might leave it with him." "No, no, (says he,) I was only going to repay your master a civil visit, as he *left his name* at my door in the morning."

A country girl, riding by a turnpike road without paying toll, the gate-keeper hailed her and demanded his fee. On her demanding his authority, he referred her to his sign, where she read, "A man and horse, six cents." "Well," says she, "you can demand nothing of me, as this is but a woman and a mare."

An Hour Glass is still placed on some of the pulpits in the provinces. Daniel Burgess, of whimsical memory, never preached without one, and he frequently *saw it out three times* during one sermon. In a discourse which he once delivered, at the conventicle in Russell-street, against *drunkenness*, some of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the second glass—but Daniel was not to be silenced by a yawn; he turned his time-keeper, and altering the tone of his voice, desired they would be patient awhile longer, for he had much to say upon the sin of drunkenness. "Therefore, (added he) my brethren, we will have another glass, *and then*—"

What animal is it that in the morning goes upon all-fours, in the middle of the day upon two, and towards evening upon three legs? 'It is a man,' answered Oedipus 'who in his infancy, goes upon all-fours; then, growing bigger, wants but two in order to walk; and at last goes upon three, when in his old age he leans upon a stick.'

An old gentleman in Amsterdam, remarked to a stranger, who expressed his surprise at seeing the various odd articles that were used for the purposes of trade in that city, that such things would not astonish him after a little acquaintance with Holland, for, said he, we turn every thing here to a commercial account, from an old horse-shoe to a squadron of ships. Our Eastern brethren are quite as thrifty as the Hollanders. Take for example, items of a cargo which left a port in the State of Maine, last month, destined for Charleston, but carried into Bermuda from stress of weather:—17,000 lbs. fresh Beef, 2,000 lbs. fresh Turkies 1,000 lbs. fresh Geese and Chickens, 500 lbs. fresh Sausages, 500 lbs. fresh Haslets, 86 lbs. fresh Liver, 169 lbs. fresh Mutton, 1 bbl. fresh Tripe, and 1 bbl. Apple Sauce—all stowed away, for safe keeping, among a goodly quantity of ice.

Agricultural.

TO FARMERS.—While the ground is soft and the grass tender, let not your cattle tread up the roots nor impede the growth by too early grazing. Give your pastures several weeks credit in the spring—they will pay you principal and interest in the summer. As to your mowing grounds suffer not a hoof to touch them from the time the frost leaves them, until the scythe has passed over. That you are short of hay in the spring, affords no good reason for a practice so pernicious. Attend diligently to your fences—repair the old and put up new ones where they are necessary. Good fences are the Farmer's Charter of Rights—and when you are employed in this business, remember that a piece of work once well done, is better than a dozen times half done. Poor fences and short feed makes lean cattle and quarrelsome neighbours. It is cheaper, when you are about it, to add an extra rail and pair of stakes to each length than to have a single law-suit in the summer about impounding cattle. Some farmers are too much in the habit of letting their division rail fences stand too long without re-setting. A broad row of hedge and briars grows up and occasions waste. This practice is too slovenly to be endured long by neat farmers. By removing your fence a rod or two, the hedge and briars may easily be subdued, and the land itself made productive—no stuff is lost, and but little labor is necessary in re-setting the fences. Let not the orchard and your other fruit trees be forgotten. Ingraft scions of the best fruit into those trees which produce bad—the trouble and expense will be small compared with the utility.

How to make a double crop on a poor soil.

Plough up your ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring—at the opening of which, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slacked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third; mix them well together, and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it well over in the usual way. The corn will grow off finely, and retain a strong vigorous growth and green colour, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest culture. The writer of this having tried the experiment for two years, has fully tested its value.

We follow the world in approving others, but we go before it approving ourselves

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between
Thomas M. Stout, *Complainant.*
And
Edward Rawson, *Defendant.*
On Bill to foreclose, &c.
April 4th, 1822.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendant, and that Edward Rawson, the above named defendant, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as, according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Edward Rawson resides out of this state, and in the state of Maryland—upon opening the matter, this day, to the Court, by William N. Jeffers, Solicitor, and of Counsel with the complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Edward Rawson, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published within twenty days after the date hereof in the Salem Messenger, a newspaper printed and published in Salem, in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the state of Pennsylvania, within twenty days, for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.
ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy,
WM. HYER, Clerk. april 20—4w*

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. feb 2—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Mechanics' Register, or House of Call.

A REGISTER, for the benefit of Mechanics of every description, is opened at the CHESNUT WARD HOTEL, kept by JOHN CLELEY, back of No. 3, South Fourth Street.

An establishment of this kind has long been desired by this respectable part of the community.

Regular Books of Entry will be kept by the proprietor, FREE OF EXPENSE. Employers wanting workmen, or workmen in want of employment, can have their names and wants registered—thus a central point will be formed, adapted to the convenience and promising to promote the interests of all parties. Attention and a desire to serve and oblige shall be leading characteristics of this establishment.

N. B. Persons having Mills, Workshops, Manufactories, Machinery, or Working Tools of any description, FOR SALE OR TO LET, can have the same registered and probably disposed of, as above.

⁂ Persons wanting APPRENTICES, or having boys to put out to trades, are invited to enter their names. MECHANICS arriving from the country, and Strangers from other countries in want of employment, will find their interest in registering their names and occupations as above.

☞ A large Room for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Societies, and meetings of Trade.
april 6—3t

WM. WALLACE,

No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Has Received of the late Arrivals,

TEN cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbands, Trimmings, &c.
1 case super. black and colored Bombazeens,
1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
3 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
1 do. new stile Merino pattern Furniture Chintz,
Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers,
An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.
4 4 Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.

With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Milinary line. dec 22—tf

NEW HARDWARE.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of FRESH GOODS, among which are, English Waggon Boxes, Superior Cast Steel and Blistered Steel, warranted, Anvils and Vices, Curry Combs of all sorts, Shovels and Spades, Sadirons, Chain Traces, Saws, Sparrowbills, Bed-screws, Single and double barrel Fowling Pieces, Shoemakers' Pincers, Nippers, Hammers and Awl Blades, Cupboard, Chest, Desk, Trunk and Nob Locks, Single and Double bolt Padlocks, Drawer, Dead, and Horse Locks, Needles, Knitting Pins, Tin'd Rivets, Mackarel, Herring and Shad Twine, Thumb Latches, Bolts, Straw Knives, Patent Lamps, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Gimblets, Flints, Knives and Forks, Small Cutlery, and a variety of other articles, in the Hardware line. BENJAMIN HORNOR,
april 15—tf No. 47 Market street.

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with a very elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its purpose.

Expresses sent to any part of the country at any hour.

JOHN CARTER,

In Prune street, between 5th and 6th streets.
dec. 22—tf

TO LET,

A two story House in Sixth street, on the west side, first above the Millpond Bridge, containing two rooms on each floor, with two garrets, (one of which is plastered,) two good dry cellars, and a pump of excellent water at the door, in a healthy pleasant situation, one mile and a half from the city, opposite the Phœnix tavern.—Enquire on the premises, or of Mr. Keherick, No. 9 North Fifth street. april 13—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds for sale, at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street, Love lane, near Eleventh street. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Orders, per post, or left at No. 40 George street, Southwark, will be punctually attended to. march 23—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. feb 2—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 2½ NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

The Novelist's Library, Vol. I.

JUST published, by HICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chesnut street, THE NOVELIST'S LIBRARY, Vol. I. containing the *History of Nourjahad*, by Mrs. F. Sheridan, with a Biographical Preface, and embellished with a handsome frontispiece. Price to subscribers, 50 cts. per vol. sewed—to non-subscribers, 62½ cts. per vol.

Our friends and the public are respectfully informed, that we intend to publish, in a neat and uniform manner, two editions 32mo. and 8vo. vols. of the most popular tales, among which are, Johnson's Rasselas, Voltaire's Zadig, Almoran and Hamet, Tales of the Castle, Fairy Tales, &c. Each work to be embellished with an elegant frontispiece.

The object in printing two editions, is to offer a choice of two sizes—each will contain the same matter. Some will prefer the 32mo. on account of its being more portable, others the 8vo. for being in fewer volumes. march 2—6w

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,* (Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans, and the old Dutch Fans; likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb 23—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.
feb 2—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage feb 2—tf

Mrs. Shallus's Circulating Library,

No. 94, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MRS. S. informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues her establishment at No. 94 South Third street, where may be had, all the latest English and American publications.

In consequence of the present scarcity of money, all subscriptions commenced after the first of February, 1822, will be at $5 per year, $2 75 for 6 months, and $1 50 per quarter—Payable in advance.

N. B. Catalogues of the Library are just published, in which are included all the works.
feb 23—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *healthy* and *thick*. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impositious Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

Persons desirous of becoming agents for the sale of the Balm of Columbia, will please address the proprietor by letter, (post paid,) with a suitable reference.

Prepared and sold, at $1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.

Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.
John Fisk, Plumb street, between 3d and 4th.
John Cook, 35 Penn street.

The proprietor is in possession of many other respectable certificates, which he does not deem necessary to publish, but invites the public to call and see them. march 30—tf

SILVIERA & BROWNE,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 83 *South Second street,* most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.

ON HAND,

A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready made Pantaloons and Vests.

Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.
jan 5—tf

VENETIAN BLINDS,

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions.—Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant, JOHN YATMAN.
Jan 12—6m

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 37 Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* feb 2—tf

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 2—tf

Splendid distribution of Prizes,

At Gibbs's Office.

ON THURSDAY afternoon, the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, commenced and finished drawing—The following is the pleasing result.

No. 9, 13, 27, the Capital Prize of

5000 DOLLARS,

Was, as usual, sold at the Temple of Fortune, 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET, to a gentleman of this city, who wishes his name to remain unknown. This is not the 1st or 2d *Highest Prize* sold at my Office—the fortunate holder received the money for his prize yesterday. Several other prizes also have been sold, the numbers of which cannot be ascertained, owing to the hurry of business. The holders of all prizes are invited to call and receive the Cash—those that have small prizes are invited to call and renew them for tickets in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, 2d Class, now drawing—price of tickets $7.

No. 13, 21, 27, a prize of *EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS*, the 3d capital drawn, also sold at my office. april 13—tf

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.

To commence drawing on Tuesday, the 16th of April.—Blanks and Prizes to be drawn.

HIGHEST PRIZE—$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
2	5,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10 000
100	100		10,000
100	50		5,000
300	20		6,000
6500	6		39,000
7033 Prizes			$100,000

12967 Blanks—20,000 Tickets.

Prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is concluded: Subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The first 3500 blanks which shall be drawn from the wheel, to be entitled to $6 each. Blanks as well as Prizes to be drawn, and all the prizes are to be placed in the wheel before the drawing commences, except that of $10,000, and one of those of $5,000, the latter of which will be placed in the wheel when 6,000 tickets are drawn, and the first when 12,000 are drawn.

Present price of Whole Tickets $6—Shares in proportion—For sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½, South Third Street.

The Cash will be paid for all prizes sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn—Orders for Tickets (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to.—Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms.—All lottery information gratis.
april 13—tf

HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained on moderate terms, by Store-keepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57 Market, third door below Second street.
THOMAS SHIPLEY.
Jan. 12—6m

THE CELEBRATED

CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY
Jan. 12—6m

Samuel Mason, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, has Removed from No. 167 Chesnut street to No. 249 Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he offers for sale, an assortment of warranted patent Lever, Repeating & Plain Watches. Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys. *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.* feb 2—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
GEORGE C LENTNER,
feb 2—tf JOHN PATTERSON.

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, *No. 28 North Fifth street,* a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 2 mo 2 tf

SPANISH HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his establishment, No. 80 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, (the stand formerly occupied by James Molony,) a fresh and extensive supply of SPANISH HIDES, in fine order, and of an excellent quality, weighing from 15 to 3[illegible] lbs which he will sell at fair prices, for cash or acceptances—and all kinds of Leather will be taken at the highest prices in exchange for Hides DAVID COGGINS.
jan 19—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRE BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ c per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gal Yeast, &c. WM. STEVENS,
No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front stre
sept 15—tf

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 Mar *street,* between Front and Second, south side has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform aug 18—tf

R. L. JENNINGS,

GIVES lessons upon his system of SHORT HAND, at No. 2 South Eighth street. Ladies or Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this art, may be assured, that from its simplicity, a person of ordinary capacity will, in less than two weeks, be able to read and write it correctly and expeditiously. feb 23—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 1 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture all articles in the Wire line, on reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the U. States promptly attended to. feb 2—tf

ITALIAN SCHOOL.

PERSONS desirous of learning the ITALIAN LANGUAGE, are informed, that the Subscriber intends opening a School as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars are obtained.

Further information may be received on this subject, by calling at Robinson's Store, No. 8 Chesnut street. G. PERSICO.
march 9—4t

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to ISAAC ELLIOTT, No 12 Chesnut street feb 2—tf

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 6, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for an entry. Jan. 12—6m

A. NICHOLLS, Saw-Maker,

No. 118 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. feb 2—tf

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. jan 12—6m

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c. nov. 17—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissars made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.
oct 6—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. feb 2—tf

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.
oct 20—5m

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars

MANUFACTURED on reasonable terms by the Subscriber, at the North East Corner of Callowhill and Front Streets; where those having unmanufactured Tobacco on hand will find it their interest to apply. JOB HANCOCK.

N. B.—The above articles, of a good quality, for sale, on commission. april 20—6m*

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38, South Street, a few doors above Front Street, has for sale, Clocks and Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c.

⁂ Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 20—6m

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th inst. ISAIAH TAYLOR, an apprentice to Shoemaking business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and dark complexion. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid to any one who will return him to his master, at No. 15 Elfreth's alley LOUIS W. RYCKMAN.
april 20—3t